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The North Carolinian.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875. NUMBER 42.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. RUTHER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Office—North of Main Street.

THE
Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.
THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:
THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Old Bank Building,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE
Albemarle House,
PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.
Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.
Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF
FARM and SPRING WAGONS,
CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
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Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES,
Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

Baby Died To-day.

Lay the little limbs out straight;
Gently tend the sacred clay;
Sorrow-shaded is our fate—
Baby died to-day!

Fold the hands across the breast,
So, as when we knelt to pray:
Leave him to his dreamless rest—
Baby died to-day!

Voice, whose prattling infant lore
Was the music of our way,
Now is hushed forevermore—
Baby died to-day!

Sweet blue eyes, whose sunny gleams
Made our waking moments gay,
Now can shine but in our dreams—
Baby died to-day!

Still a smile is on his face,
But it lacks the joyous play
Of the one we used to trace—
Baby died to-day!

Give his lips your latest kiss;
Dry your eyes and come away;
In a happier world than this
Baby lives to-day!

MY KING.

"Josephine! Josephine! wake up, there is some one trying to get into the room!" And my aunt shook me roughly.

I sprang up in bed, rubbing my eyes. "How—where—what for?" I asked, sleepily.

She laid her hand on my mouth as she whispered: "Sh! sh! don't you hear that?"

I listened, by that time fully awake, and heard a sound as of some one working at the door. "What shall we do, Aunt Mary?" I said, faintly.

She shook her head. There we were alone in the house, with the exception of John, the hired man, who slept on the floor above us, and who might as well have been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking for all the good he could do us. I grabbed hold of my ancient relative and laid still, with my heart beating wildly. "Oh! we should be murdered, I knew we should." I thought of the silly wish I had expressed that same evening, as I complained of the dullness of my country life, "that something would happen to wake us up a little." Here was the awakening, but such a one! I hid my head under the bedclothes while I prayed softly. Then, not daring to lie alone, for my aunt had left my side, and feeling that it would be better to die together, I, too, found my way to the floor. With the only weapon she could find—a pair of curling-irons—my late bed-fellow stood shaking behind the door. I crept close beside her, and with a strange feeling of fascination fixed my eyes on the door. Very gently it opened, and a head made its appearance. Tighter and tighter grew my arms around my companion's waist, but when our house-breaker stood before us, every feeling gave place to astonishment. Instead of the hideous face I had expected to meet there came to view the slight figure and handsome face of a mere stripling. My aunt's fear seemed also to have vanished, for stepping boldly up to him she caught hold of him, saying: "Ah, I have you now, my pretty fellow," at the same time crying for John.

The captive struggled to free himself, but in vain, for my aunt held him the closer while she screamed the louder for John. Very soon he appeared on the spot, where he gazed in amazement on the picture before him, but as his mistress kept saying, "Tie him, John, tie him," he went for the first thing handy, which happened to be my aunt's long worsted garters. They being strong enough answered every purpose, and soon our prisoner stood meekly before us. Then Aunt Mary, looking sternly at him, said: "Now, John, take and lock him in the empty room at the top of the stairs, and in the morning we will see whether peaceful citizens must be robbed and murdered in their beds."

I had stood quietly by, taking no part in the programme, and feeling, it must be said, more pity than anger for the handsome youth. Once I met his eyes fixed earnestly upon me, and as John led him from the room mine was the last face they sought. After my aunt had expended all the threats she could upon the culprit she fell fast asleep, but though I tried to follow her example I did not succeed, for the face of the burglar kept rising before my closed eyes.

I was only sixteen, and of rather a romantic turn. I pictured his dark eyes filled with penitent tears, and thought that bitter necessity had perhaps driven him to this act for which my aunt would send him to prison on the morrow. No, I could not sleep, so slipping on my dress I crept up the stairs to the door of the room containing him who was defrauding me of my rightful rest. I listened. All was still; and I stood hesitating what to do, when I heard a loud sob from within. In an instant I had the door unlocked. There lay the lad on the cold floor, his head on his crossed arms. He lifted his tear-wet-face; oh! how pale it looked as the dim morning light fell upon it. I am sure my voice was very gentle as I said:

"There, do not weep, but tell me what has impelled you to such work."

"Ah, miss," and his voice was strangely sweet, "such bitter need as I pray Heaven you may never know. This is my first offense, believe me."

I did believe him, and made up my mind on the spot to get him away before my aunt should awake. I bade him follow me, and silently we crept down the stairs and to the front door; then telling him to wait until I returned, I hastened back to my room. The sounds that issued from the bed told me Aunt Mary still slept. I took from my small pocket-book its contents and hurried back, and just as I had left him I found the boy. I placed the money I had brought into his hands, then whispered, "Go and sin no more."

He caught my hand, and while hot tears fell upon it, kissed it. "God bless your sweet face, I shall never forget it," he murmured, then passed down the path and out of my sight.

With a warm feeling around my heart I went softly back to my bed and was soon fast asleep. It was about eight o'clock when my slumbers were again interrupted by a shrill voice at my ear crying:

"Josie, he has gone, after all my pains; it's too bad; all John's fault; I'll never forgive him, no, never."

Poor John protested he had fastened the door, but it was no use talking. She believed through him she had lost her captive, and aunt from that day ceased to have any confidence in the poor fellow.

Our sleep after that was unbroken, and the years carried me safely to my twentieth birthday. I was called a very pretty girl at that time, with a handsome pair of dark eyes and a wealth of golden hair, that, let me confess it here, I prided myself very much on. I had several admirers among the young gentlemen of the village, but had never felt any great inclination for them, and on that account had acquired the name of being rather proud and cold. Aunt Mary, who had not grown younger or better natured in the past four years, predicted my becoming an old maid. As I looked at *her* I felt somewhat frightened, still I could not bring myself to accept any of the illustrious names offered.

Ours was a pretty little place, and for the past two years had become quite a resort for city people in the summer months. I used to look with envious eyes on the pretty, showy ladies and gallant gentlemen that flitted before my vision like gay birds, and who acted as though the world was made for their sole enjoyment, and after the summer had passed, taking them with it, my foolish heart grew harder and harder towards my country swains, and stronger the longing to get away from them all, and out into the world that my only real pleasure was to read about.

It was on a beautiful afternoon in the latter part of June, that, returning from the post-office, I passed the hotel. I say the hotel, for it was the only one the town afforded. The stage had just arrived, and as I went by a gentleman stepped from it. For an instant I paused involuntarily to look at him. He was, I suppose, twenty-two, not more, tall, with the handsomest face I had ever seen. I found myself blushing deeply as I met the glance of his dark, earnest eyes, and with averted face quickly passed him. Alas! for poor Will May, that I met shortly after, and who walked with me towards my home. As the face I had just seen rose before me more silent did I become, shorter my answers to his no doubt witty remarks. I was glad to get to my own room, where alone I let my thoughts rest uninterrupted on the handsome stanger. Not long was I permitted to do so, for my aunt called me to make biscuits for tea. I went down; better for all had I remained where I was. I do not know as I was in love, for the honor of my sex I hope not, but I must have been blind, for instead of the white sugar I should have taken I used salt. Heavens! I see to this day my aunt's face as she tasted one.

A week went by, and though I had heard the stranger's name, I had not seen him, save in the dreams that visited me nightly. Several of the girls calling on me had spoken of the handsome gentleman stopping at the Lion, and sighed to think he was beyond their reach. How I hated my life at that period, with its same dreary routine. The sound of my aunt's voice as she called me at six o'clock in the morning, "Josephine! Josephine! going to sleep all day?" would dispel the castles I was building and send me back to the endless making of bread and cake. How I longed to get away from the sewing she had always ready for the long afternoons, and out into the woods and fields!

We were going to have a picnic, and the guests of the hotel were to favor us with their society. All was excitement, for it was not often we had the pleasure of being in the company of gentlemen who wore their hair parted in the middle and called us deuced pretty girls. The day came. Don't think me vain, reader, if I tell you that I looked lovely. It is some years ago, and I could see that I did, by the whispering among the girls and by the envious glances they cast at me, also by some tender ones I received from the opposite sex. We were at our first dance when the gentlemen from the Lion arrived. I felt my heart beat quickly, as I saw among them Edwin King, for so my stranger was called. Truly a king in manly beauty, I thought, as I looked at his tall, graceful form, into the strangely handsome face. As he saw me his eyes lit up, and coming forward he begged my hand for the next dance. I assure you, gentle reader, that I did not refuse.

Very happily passed the day, and I was sorry when Aunt Mary called me. As Mr. King led me to her I thought he looked rather strangely at her, but soon forgot all else in the pleasure of having him at my side as we walked slowly home through the scented fields. My new friend did not forget me, and hardly a day went by without bringing him to my side. Even my aunt seemed pleased with him, and spoke in warmest terms of his gentlemanly bearing. One evening, ah! how it comes back to me, as we were sitting in the parlor, unlit, save by the soft moonlight, Edwin said, after a long silence:

"Josie, I have a little story I wish to tell you, will you listen?"

I whispered a faint "yes," so taking in his the hands lying idly in my lap, he went on:

"Once on a time, a boy, friendless and alone, came one cold night to a village. He had been trying for weeks to find work, but met not one who cared to give him even a kind word, so, faint and weary, he came to this village I speak of. I do not know what devil tempted him, but he crept into a farm-house, having but one thought and that was to obtain food, which he failed in getting, for he was caught and fastened into a room to wait until morning, when he would be taken to prison. Too miserable and hopeless to speak in his own defense, he laid weeping on the hard floor when the door was opened and a young girl with tender, pitying face stood before him. In her soft, low voice she bid him weep no more but to follow her and she would set him free. Noiselessly they crept down the stairs, out into the silent night, then telling him to wait an instant, this boy's good angel left him, but soon returned with money, which she gave him, bidding him 'go sin no more.' Shall I tell of the prayer that went up to Heaven, of the vow this boy took, of five years later, where he had become a man, how he returned to that village, hoping to find the girl who had never been forgotten, how he did find her, fairer, sweeter even than on that night when she saved him? Shall I tell, Josie, how he knelt at her feet praying her to be his own? How he waited with fast beating heart for her answer, knowing if she failed him the home he had striven so hard to win for her dear sake, his very life, would be worthless?"

My king was on his knees before me as he ceased speaking. I bowed down my head until it rested on his breast, and he was answered.

An Indian Story.

A gentleman of Sioux City, who is just back from a trip up the river, gives the particulars of a rather extraordinary case of experience in the last awful storm. An Indian and his squaw were caught out in the storm while journeying from Fort Randall to the Fort Thompson agency, and becoming bewildered, took refuge in a small ravine. They wrapped their blankets about them and sat down under the bank. The snow soon covered them, but the Indian kept a hole through the rapidly-forming drift with his gun, which he would poke up occasionally. They remained there all night, and the drift became so high in the meantime that he was obliged to splice the ramrod to the end of his rifle in order to reach to the top and keep up ventilation. During their cheerless imprisonment the squaw was delivered of a child and it was christened "Snow Drift."

A Recommendation.

In the early part of this century, while Rev. Dr. Backus was pastor at Bethlehem, Conn., he eked out his salary by fitting boys for college. At one time he had a scapegrace from the South. When the young man was about to join Yale College he asked his teacher for a letter of introduction to Professor Kingsley. The doctor promptly complied, as follows: "Professor Kingsley—Dear Sir I hereby introduce to you the bearer. He is the only son of his mother, and she is a widow. The Lord have mercy upon her."

THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY.

What Became of it when Lee Surrendered —The Gold Scattered.

"When Davis, his cabinet and general officers, agreed to divide out the money on hand," writes one of Vaughn's command, "the amount of Confederate money was a little over $100,000. All the officers and troops present received $28.25 each, in gold and silver. The Virginia bank funds were turned over, and were all the time in charge of their own bank officers. They were carried to Washington, Wilkes county, some fifteen or twenty miles, by their officers, and there deposited for safe-keeping—I would guess something over $400,000. General Vaughn, being our senior commander, received orders to make the best terms of surrender that he could with General Upton, then in command of the United States forces.

"After things around Washington, Ga., got quiet, the Virgina bank officers procured a permit from the federal commander to take back to Virginia the bank funds, with a small guard and four or five wagons. The first night they encamped at the house of the widow where the confederate gold had been divided, near which a number of Vaughn's soldiers lingered, afraid to return to their homes. News soon spread in the neighborhood of the arrival and camping of the train. Fourteen of the Tennessee boys and one Alabama boy from Johnston's army were soon mounted, dressed some of them with blue coats. Vaughn's command were generally clothed with federal uniforms. The little company moved up in military style, an ex-captain in command. They demanded in the name of the United States government the surrender of the funds, claiming them to be Confederate funds still. The parties in charge of the gold surrendered without firing a shot. All the men were placed under guard, marched off some distance, and placed in charge of a small force. The balance took possession of the treasury, and broke open keg after keg and box after box. When they found one containing silver coin, they passed it by; but, when one contained the yellow eagles, they appropriated them until all were satisfied. Then the guard was relieved, and the others filled their sacks. They then left, the bank officers looking and feeling very blue.

"A lieutenant and his squad at the time were met by some of Vaughn's men, and were charged and put to rout, some of them captured, and on them were found fourteen watches and other valuable property taken from citizens. The Confederate squad left, with their gold tied up in cornsacks and blankets; some of the boys took off their pants and drawers, and tied it up in the legs; some of them took whole boxes unbroken. They, as soon as out of sight, disbanded, and each one went on his own way, and to dispose of his own treasure, some hiding it about in fence corners, in the swamp and old fields. When done, each one repaired to his home or to where they were boarding, except three, who were more judicious. These three had added to their number one other, and their gold was divided, and not being able to carry all one box was thrown in the run of a branch under a bridge. The box had not been opened, the party believing it contained only $1,000 in silver, but the men who got it out told the writer it contained over $11,000 in gold. It was divided among three outsiders, who were relations in part to the three who placed it there, and described the place by maps and instructions. After wards, some two days or more, the writer went with some of the same party and others, with the same map, and hunted over the same ground. The whole face of the country had been scratched and dug up, but still we found a few silver quarters in the brush and an empty box near a pond. The pond was scoured and scraped, and in it an old wheat sack was found with $500 or $600 in silver. It was considered free property and divided out.

"But let us go back to the next morning after the robbery. The bankers offered a reward, I believe, of $10,000. All Georgia around in reach was up and hunting. No clue could be given as to the ones who had carried off the spoils, until the Alabama boy, deciding that it was not provident to go to the old field gully and get his spoils, took a gold piece or two, I believe two twenty-dollar pieces and a few silver quarters, shouldered his knapsack and struck a bee-line for home, intending to soon return after all the excitement would die out and claim his gold. On he tramped, thinking of home, sweet home, and dear ones in Alabama, and how soon he would make all comfortable with his friends. As mile after mile was left behind, the little town of Danburg, in Wilkes county, was reached. Some nice candy or cake was too great an inducement to one of General Johaston's starving boys; his one dollar and seventy-five cents drawn in Virginia, I guess, was long ago left behind for the same kind of eatables that now induced him to pull out a fresh silver quarter and invest it, and on his way he went rejoicing, more happy than his confederates of Johnston's command. But his twenty-five cents led to the final discovery of those who had the gold. The Georgia boys, always good soldiers and scouters, saw something in the new quarter left in Danburg with the cake sutler. The Alabama boy was followed. The column was overtaken and information gained, so that all the parties were made known, and all found in the neighborhood, except the squad I have alluded to, and two others who had hid theirs and gone home to upper East Tennessee, carrying only $500 each (so I learned). The Alabama boy, from threats and promises of no punishment, was released, after telling all he knew, and showing where his $17,000 were hid. He then went on his way home to Alabama, not so happy as before. We have never heard of him since. So the arresting and investigating commenced, gold was brought in, and a compromise was made with the bankers, from $15,000 to $20,000 paid over by each one, and a release signed by the bankers. So the Tennessee boys went their way rejoicing, for they no doubt saved a little for a wet day. The thirteen lucky ones then dispersed in different directions."

Tell Your Wife.

A correspondent of the *Ledger*, who says he is getting into serious pecuniary difficulties, wants to know whether it would be best to tell his wife about it at once, or to hide your troubles from her until he weathers the storm, or finally goes under, as the case may be.

Tell your wife, of course, and tell her at once. The effort which a man makes to keep his troubles from his wife under such circumstances, is a heavy addition to his burdens. Any wife, worthy of the name, would be drawn closer to her husband by his confiding his troubles to her. And what a source of strength her sympathy would be to him! And not only her sympathy, but her advice—her mental and moral help. For a wife's intellect, when aroused by sympathy for her husband, whose fortunes are imperiled, is intuitional and prophetic. She sees straight into the very heart of complications which her husband's harassed mind cannot penetrate. His own mind is warmed and quickened and strengthened by communion with hers. When a husband confides in and counsels with his wife in his days of trouble, she is then in very truth what God made her to be, "a help meet for him."

THE SAD STORY OF A LIFE.

The Unfortunate Wife of Maximilian, Once Emperor of Mexico.

The Belgian papers announce that the death of the unhappy Carlotta, the wife of Maximilian, once emperor of Mexico, is daily expected. During the last years of her eventful life the somber darkness of mental night has rested upon her, and even the consolation of forgetting in insanity her misfortunes has been denied her. The light of this world's pleasures, though not the gloom of its pains, long since went out for her, and that she should not follow her brave and unfortunate husband to the grave may be regarded as the only happiness which the future had in store for her, and as a grateful relief to the royal hearts who have watched over her desolate years with constant and loving tenderness. The daughter of Leopold I., of Belgium, the wisest and shrewdest sovereign of his time, blessed with beauty and a superior mind, graced with the accomplishments of courts and the polish of letters, it was Carlotta's destiny to be united at a very early age to the most amiable and able of the Austrian archdukes. Maximilian was distinguished for his virtues, his courage, his courtly bearing and the liberal tone of his thoughts and feelings. At the time of the marriage no more brilliant prospect than the luxurious life of an emperor's brother and sister opened before them. Maximilian thought of no loftier destiny than to form one of the princely galaxy around Francis Joseph's throne, to govern a Slavic or Cront province, perhaps lend his sword to the glory of Austria, or to spend happy summer months with his lovely bride at his castle of Miramar, on the Adriatic. No graver danger than that of a European war or local insurrection threatened to interrupt a tranquil and contented life.

The ambitious projects of Napoleon suddenly intruded upon the even tenor of this calm existence. The conquest of Mexico by Bazaine and the necessity of finding a wearer of royal blood for the new imperial crown, caused Louis to cast his eyes over Europe for the available candidate, and he fixed upon Maximilian as the prince best fitted for his purpose. The Archduchess Sophia urged him to decline the bauble. Carlottota, with all the enthusiasm of youth and ambition, begged him to accept it. To her Maximilian unfortunately yielded; he went to Mexico, accompanied by his dauntless and exulting wife, and bravely nerved himself to meet the perils of his new position. These perils were not fanciful; the long conflict between the virtually usurping emperor and the persistent Juarez is well known. Its tragic termination, in which the gallant Austrian went calmly to the fate of Charles of England and Louis of France is one of the most thrilling episodes in history. Carlotta stood stanchly by her husband from first to last. When his cause waned and bid ere long to be desperate, this heroic woman hastened to Europe, fell at Napoleon's feet, and begged him to go to the rescue. Stung by the refusal of the one who had lured Maximilian across the ocean, the unfortunate princess broke into wild imprecations. From St. Cloud she hastened to Rome, only to learn at the Vatican that it was hopeless. Desperate with disappointment, Carlotta wandered over Europe, pleading with Francis Joseph at Vienna, mourning with her brother in Brussels. Then the bright though weary intellect began to fade. She sank into alternate idiocy and madness; and while in this diseased fancy she was fighting the battle over and over again in the quiet retirement of Lacken, Maximilian was shot at Queretaro.

Mourning in China.

We find the following account in a foreign paper of the national mourning for the late Emperor of China. No one mourns till the death is officially announced, but then the mandarins paint out the decorations on their house walls, and wrap their sedan chairs in black cloth. The common people have to shave their heads, an I also to perform certain ceremonies prescribed for them; but the mandarins on a second proclamation from the governor of the province, meet together on certain appointed days, in a particular temple to "lift up their lamentations." The mode of their proceeding is in this wise: All entitled to take part in the ceremonial, having mustered inside the temple, each slowly and silently takes up the position prescribed for him. This done, a professor of ceremony appears upon the scene who, amid profound silence, calls out in a commanding tone, "Kneel down!" Immediately the highest in rank and power in the province simultaneously fall prostrate. Then the next order comes: "Knock your heads once on the ground," which the company immediately do. Again and again the foreheads tap the floor, and yet a third time they are required to kneel and knock. The professor, while they are still on their hands and knees, now commands them to "begin their lamentations;" whereupon these rational beings commence to moan and weep in a whimpering, subdued tone of voice. This having been kept up for a minute or so, all are ordered to "stop their crying," "rise up," and "disperse from their places," which, by this time, they seem not unwilling to do.

Home Life.

It is the fashion of restless and ambitious women to despise home-life as too tame, too narrow, too uneventful for them. They long for a wider arena, set well in the view of the world, whereon to display their gifts or their acquirements; and they think this claustral home, this unexciting family of which they form a part, unworthy of their efforts. And yet in reality the art of living well at home, and of making the family life a success, is just as great in its way, if not so important in its apparent—but only apparent—results, as the finest shades of diplomacy and the largest transactions of business. All sorts of talents, both moral and intellectual, are wanted for the task; and it seems slightly irrational to despise as futile qualities which so few of us are strong enough to possess, or to rate them as beneath the regard of high-minded people, when not one in a hundred has wit enough to employ them to a satisfactory issue.

Losing a Bet Without Betting.

A Bangor fruit dealer has been paying a bet recently, with the making of which he had nothing to do. A couple of well-known gentlemen stepped in one afternoon, and beginning to eat oranges, informed the proprietor that they had made a bet of the oranges on a certain question, and after the bet was decided the loser would pay for those which they were eating. To this the dealer in fruits was agreed, and the customers ate all they desired. The next time they were in the store he inquired which one was to pay for the oranges. "Don't know yet," was the reply; "I bet that when the Brewer bridge is carried away the Brewer end will go first, and Smith bet the Bangor end will go first." The oranges were immediately charged to profit and loss.

Ohio has ten Springfields.

I'm Thinking of Thee.

When morn, in her beauty,
Is flushing the earth,
And nature, bright nature,
Seems brimful of mirth,
When sweet birds are warbling
Their wild notes of glee,
My thoughts are not roaming:
I'm thinking of thee.

When softly the day-beams
Are sinking to rest,
And their gorgeous tintings
Have died in the west,
And moonlight is dancing
O'er ocean and lea,
My thoughts are still thine, love:
I'm thinking of thee.

When wild waves are dashing
Against the lone shore,
And lightnings are flashing
And deep thunders roar,
And fierce storms are waging
A war with the sea,
Still! still! oh, so fondly!
I'm thinking of thee.

THE SILVER MINE.

There is no denying the fact that both Mr. Matthews and his wife were tired of poverty and its attendant struggles. When he one day picked up on his little lot a stone of peculiar construction, found that it was a part of a seam of the same material, took it to an assayer and was told that it was silver ore and would pan out fifty ounces to the ton, there seemed to be a change in affairs. They had lived very economically before, and no doubt on more than one occasion envied their more fortunate neighbors. When he told Mrs. Matthews of his discovery, and informed her that the tide in their affairs had turned, she cried and laughed and hugged him and sang all in the same breath.

"Our horses shall be black," she sobbed, "and we will have a landau that will put the Broynes' little landaulette out of sight!"

"I shall send Wybe to Germany," said Mr. Matthews, taking up the same strain. "And Patty"—

"Martha. We may as well begin to call her Martha."

"Well, Martha, then, shall have the best musical education in the world," said Mr. Matthews. "Our children shall have all we missed."

"And how long will it be before it begins to pay?" asked Mrs. Matthews.

"Well," said Mr. Matthews, "that is the question now before the meeting. We own the mine; but to clear away the rubbish, employ experts to find the vein and sink shafts, to get out the ore, to smelt it, and all the rest, that will take money, and money is what we don't possess."

"Then how under the sun"—

"I propose to mortgage the house for my share of the ready money. And I think it would be easy to induce Mr. Means to go in with me"—

"Mr. Means! I would rather it were somebody from out of town."

"Why, pray, what odds"—

"Why? Well, I should like to hear any good reason for our making the fortunes of these people that have been flaunting their finery over our heads and splashing their mud on us ever since we were born! It's our turn now. We're to be the millionaires. And if this mine's like other mines, our yearly income will be more than their whole fortunes. Mrs. Means won't be the only lady round here crackling in her silks! It does me good," said Mrs. Matthews. And probably it would have done anybody good to be relieved of so much long-hoarded venom. "It does me good," she said, with a mocking sort of shiver. "It makes me young again. What a pity it didn't come when we were young, Mr. Matthews!"

Few people are obliged to look long for partners in such an enterprise, and many castles were built over the silver mine. Such flattering offers for an interest in the mine were made by townspeople that Mr. Matthews thought it to his interest to sell to them, but Mrs. M. said no, and he had to content himself with the out-of-town patrons.

What ore it was!—shining smooth surfaces of lead that hid the silver, here speckled with the precious stuff, there scaled in rich colors that declared the presence of gold itself as well—and how it yielded! Half-decomposed material, it mined only less easily than a gravel-pit; pure bricks of silver came out of the furnaces. Mrs. Matthews beheld herself the envy of all those on whom she once had gazed with envious eyes. Though she had not spent a penny of it yet, she was the mistress of more than she knew how to spend; she lay awake nights now joyously planning how to be rid of it.

They commenced life on the high pressure principle. Jewelers and dressmakers knew how to make money go, and they did it. In furnishing their new house the best that could be ordered—patent springs, plate-glass, quilted satin, hidden mirror, card-pocket, parcel-holder—became Mrs. Matthews'; and as for horses, the horses that drew the Broynes were not good enough for the Matthewses. Ten-thousand-dollar horses that stepped as if they knew their worth were the ones that drew Mrs. Matthews and Miss Martha when they took the air.

Mrs. Matthews had good taste in dress. She was fond now of showing her husband what she could have done when she was young, if the means had been at hand. She was quite an artist in colors. "Trust me for that!" she said, displaying a star of enormous diamonds that had just been sent in from the city to match her necklace, for she had *carte blanche* in expenditure, and liked diamonds for her throat better than for her troublesome red hands.

"But really, Mrs. M.," said her husband, "we are living now at high pressure. Don't you think it would be better to hold off a little and salt something down, in case of accident?"

"Accident?" said she, gayly. "What accident can occur, unless an earthquake should tip the world wrong side up with care? Don't you think you have enough salted down in that mine now? No, Mr Matthews, let us, for the first year or two, spend all we can. In a little while we shall be

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., April 7th, 1875

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A DIVIDED GOVERNMENT.

We were forcibly impressed on reading an article from a Cincinnatti Journal upon what is called "A Divided Government." It said that the next session of Congress will present the anomalous situation of a divided Government, which cannot be called a responsible government. The statement at first struck us as a remarkable one, and yet, on reflecting, we must admit its truth. One House, having power to obstruct all legislation, and having a special control of a party hostile to the majority of the other House and to the Executive. This situation most certainly cannot be regarded as a perfect working of popular institutions, nor can the earnest patriot view it without anxiety as to the consequences of this sinking of the responsibility of government in this antagonism of the Executive and Legislative. The character of the party which now holds the power of obstructing the government, offers nothing to relieve this anxiety, but everything to heighten it. The history of that party shows an unconsciousness of the sentiment of patriotism, in a sense which takes in the country, and a recognition of allegiance to party as paramount. When it lost the control of the government of the nation, it intuitively tnured all its energies to its destruction, as if to ruin a Republic which it could not rule were the principle of its existence. In the war to save the Republic from secession—a war which appealed to all the traditions and patriotic sentiments which the American people have cherished—the section of that party which was not engaged in the overt act of treasen held itself aloof from the country's defence, and used whatever political power it had to obstruct it.

In the attempt at national disruption by one section of the party, and in the refusal of the other section to aid in the natural defense it demonstrated that which all its previous history had shown—that the Democratic party is only a faction, incapable of rising to the level of love of country, and conscious of no higher principle than party power. Nor has its history since its surrender in the war of session shown any improvement in character and purpose. In the late secession States too many of the old slaveholding class have exhibited an indifference to the welfare of their own States since their own rule of them was broken, and have joined with alacrity the other irresponsible elements in plundering them. In the Northern section the opportunities which that party has had in the gaining of temporary control of some of the States have brought forth no exhibition of qualities attracted to the people, but, on the contrary, have exhibited a remarkable greed for corruption, as of an appetite sharpened by abstinence, and a shameful diligence in dragging all State and local officers down to the lowest pitch of degradation.

Nor has its course since the increase of its representation in the national House of Representatives shown any higher aims, or any consciousness of patriotism or of allegiance to the restored Republic. People may search in vain though alll the records of its expresions and acts in Congress for any evidence of a desire for keeping the national faith, preserving the country's honor, or giving aid to its government in any manner. On the contrary, it has shown a disposition to regard the public faith as merely an interest of the Republican party, which it had no concern with, or which it ought to be be hostile to, and to regard the Government as a thing which it should approve and thwart by every possible means.

And it is this party that will have control of the National House of Representatives for two years, and everything in its character yet to show that it will industriously enter upon the work of obstructing goverment upon the monstrous calculation that out of disturbances uncertainty, anarchy, and all their effect on the public mind and on material prosperity, may come a revolution by which that party will gain entire control of the government. That it will ultimately fail we trust and believe, and yet there is danger. The only salvation is in the united action of the Republicans of the country. And the work of organization and work should begin without delay.

The *people* didn't want a Convention and the Democratic leaders knew it. But the leaders do, and hence by party whip and spur they forced the Democratic Members of the Legislature to vote for the bill. Now let the people rebuke these leaders and assert their will by nominating and electing such delegates only as will agree to vote for an immediate adjournment *sine die*. Do this and the "leaders" hereafter will be careful to consult the wishss of the people before again attempting movements of such importance.

While the people have repudiated Congress for its refusal to deal with the Louisiana question they have uniformly endorsed the course of the President towards that State.

THE FIRST PLANK OF 1876.

The passage of the resolution by the United States Senate, referred to in our last issue, was one of the most significant acts of the session. It forms a platform on which all the true Union men of the whole country can meet and stand. Not only did it receive the full vote of every Republican member of the Senate but also the endorsement of ROBERTSON and CHRISTIANCY and CAMERON, the newly chosen Independent members on whose votes the Democracy confidently counted.

We repeat that this action is significant. It is the first plank of 1876. It is essentially the same plank enumerated by Gen. DIX, when he telegraphed to New Orleans insurgents in 1861: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot!" It is an old traditionary war cry, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." It once more unites the Republican party and it will march forward with closed ranks and solid front, with the same columns, under the same flag and for the same cause which gave it birth and will perpetuate its life so long as it remains faithful to duty and true to the rights and liberties of the people.

VISIT TO NEWBERN.

Last week we made our first visit to the ancient city of Newbern—a town that has figured conspicuously in both the early and later history of the Republic. We stopped at the Bateman House which is kept by a gentleman who knows how "to run a Hotel." The table, the beds—everything is served and kept in the best style. Of course we made the early acquaintance of the genial, whole souled HUBBS of the *Times and Courier*. Busy as he was, for he is a man of business, he took the time to drive us all over the city, point out every place of interest and take us out to see the beautiful farms in the country. He also introduced us to most of the prominent citizens of Newberne through which we made quite a number of very pleasant acquaintances. Through the courtesy of Col. L. W. HUMPHRIES, President of the N. C. & A. Railroad, our party had the enjoyment of a special excursion to Moorehead City and a sail to Fort Macon. We never spent a day more agreeably. Long will we remember our visit to the Elm City.

REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Republican editors of this State have formed an organization to be known as the Republican Press Association of North Carolina. This was effected at a meeting held at Newberne on the 1st and 2nd insts. Every Republican paper of the State, but one, was represented. W. S. BALL, of the *New North State*, at Greensboro, was elected President and JOHN S MANIX, of the Newberne *Times* was made Secretary. This meeting not only afforded an opportunity for the Republican editors of the State to form each others personal acquaintance but it also enabled them to have a full and free interchange of views upon subjects of special interest to the party. The deliberations were conducted with entire harmony and the conclusions arrived at will result in much practical good.

CIRCULATE OUR PAPERS.

The Democratic leaders of this State understand and appreciate the influence of the press and hence they exert themselves in sustaining and circulating their party organs. In this they act more wisely than Republicans. The latter seem to forget that it is only by their personal efforts to more widely circulate their Local Republican newspapers that political truth can be disseminated, the lukewarm aroused and those in doubt corrected. If the leaders of the Republican party throughout the State will do their duty to their country and their party in this respect our strength will increase, our friends in the rural districts will be posted so as always to be ready to meet the enemy in argument, and our ultimate success will be secured.

General SPINNER, whose name appears on all our greenback currency, has resigned the Treasurship of the United States. He has occupied the position for over 14 years. In that time he has handled over fifty five thousand millions of dollars, He goes out of office in quite moderate circumstances. J. C. NEW, of Indianopolis, succeds him.

The Republican party stands out as boldly to day as it did 14 years ago, the representativo, the exponent, and the defender of good government. It has no interest in individuals and does not deal with persons. The party is invulnerable, however vulnerable some of its adherents may be.

Will some of our Democratic cotemporaries be kind enough to inform us how it happened that in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Georgia, with a colored population of 64,276 and a white population of 67,746, there were only *seventeen* Republican votes cast? Is it claimed that the colored voters all voted the Democratic ticket?

Travelers on the cars passing through Weldon will always be able to get a good dinner at the "Weldon Hotel." The train stops long enough for this purpose. The Hotel is now kept by New York City men, with professional cooks and hungry travelers can always get the worth of their money.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a Cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and helping the affected parts. For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression oo Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

A Scientific friend who had been reading, with great patience, an exhaustive treatise on the "velocity of light," says that he now knows how it is that his gas bill runs up so rapidly.

CORRESPONDENCE

An Explanation.

Edenton, N. C., March 29th 1875.

Dear Sir:—I am in possession of a copy of the *Albemarle Times* (a paper published in the town of Windsor N. C.) under date of the 16th inst. in which under the caption of "Civil Rights" the Editor, has seen fit to make me a subject for abuse and criticism. I think it due in vindications of myself as an honorable man and citizen of this district to offer to his readers and the public through the columns of your valuable paper a plain statement of the facts connected with this grave violations of laws of decency and propriety and which he claims to be taking advantage of the civil Rights bill.

On the 19th inst., I had an occasion to visit Windsor on business, and took passage on the Str. Bertie at Plymouth for that place let it be remembered that the Str. referred to has but limited accomodations being small and but one saloon where passengers can have or enjoy any comforts. I was quite unwell and not deeming it prudent, nor was I willing to stand on her decks exposed to the night air and inclemency of the weather for thirty miles or more, I went into the salloon, quietly took my seat in a corner of the room, opposite to and the entire length of the saloon from any white passenger, there being only three aboard one lady and two gentlemen, I pulled off my overcoat put it under my head slipped off my boots and laid down not thinking for a moment that I had attracted the attention much less to be a source of annoyance to any one of the passengers. It seems however I did make myself very obnoxious to the lady so much so that I was made the recipient of vituperation and ridicule through the columns of that paper to the public as having forced myself into the company of white people under the protection of the civil rights bill, to insult them by laying down and taking off my boots, &c., &c. Had I known in time before leaving Windsor that the lady considered it an insult or felt aggrieved at my conduct, nothing would have afforded me more pleasure than to have apologized.

So far as the supplementary civil rights bill is concerned I have never given it a thought as to my own rights or privileges nor do I personally care anything about it, it is a matter that has never affected me in any way and what I did on the Str. Bertie I would have done under the same circumstances three years ago. My character is too well established among those who know me both white and colored for such a slanderous commmunication to effect it.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN R. PAGE.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
E. City, Pasquotank Co.
April 15th, 1875.

Commissioners met to-day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

The following persons were allowed retail Liquor license, Margret Walker, W. H. C. Walker, J. W. Walker, Able Roberts, Brown & Harrison, Jabez Pritchard, V. Childery, J. L. Wood, J. Sawyer and Wilson Thomas of Elizabeth City, Samuel Williams, of Newland.

The following orders were allowed, $10 to R. Madrin for making coffins for paupers, $87,50 to W. C. Dawson for wood to Poor House, $5 to Dr. R. K. Speed for examining Lunatic, $78,88 to John T. Price for fees, work on jail &c, $23,25 to J. S. Wilcox for witness tickets surrended & fees, $10 to Dr. J. Commander for examining lunatics, $5 to H. A. Raper for services at poor house, $9,50 Dr. P. John for blanks &c. $5 to Emanuel Davis for mowing &c at poor house, $9 to W. J. Munden for surpreintending work on the Desert road ditch, $30 to Thos. P. Wilcox for transcribing.

On the recommendation of Hon Mills L. Eure Judge of this judicial district, the Superior Court Clerk was ordered to transcribe the wills and records in his office now in a mutilated condition.

It was ordered that F. M. Godfry, Benj. C Brothers and Theodore Fletcher be appointed commissioners to select a site for for a school house in District No.—— in Salem township, asses the cost of the same and report their proceedings to this Board as early as practicable and that the Clerk be ordered to notify them of their appointment.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN, Chairman.
THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
March 24th, 1875.

Commissioners met to day. Present Hon. Wm. A Harney, Mayor, Geo. W. Bell, L. C. Dashiel and M. B. Culpepper.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to receive the report of the Committee on widening Church street. Two members of the Committee, Dr. John being absent from the city, reported favorably, and it was ordered that a jury of twelve men be appointed to assess the damages and report on the 29th.

Adjourned.

March 29th, 1875.

Commissioners met, present W. A. Harney Mayor, Dr. P. John, G. W. Bell H. M. Ferring, L. C. Dashiell and M. B. Culpepper.

The jury on Church street reported, assessing nominal damages. It was ordered to proceed with the work on condition that the moveing &c of the house near Waughs shop shall not cost over $25, not to be paid for until after the next assessment, that the cost of the removeal fence and buildings on the lot of Dr. Butt and Geo. D Pool shall not exceed $15 and the said Butt and Pool superintend the work, and the work on the North side of said street shall cost over $10.

J. S. Wilcox was appointed register of voters and was ordered to publish notice accordingly.

Adjourned.

April 5th, 1875.

Board met. Present Hon. W. A. Harney, Mayor, and Dr. P. John, G. W. Bell, L. C. Dashiel, H. M. Fearing and M. B. Culpepper, Commissioners.

On motion Dr. P. John, W. F. Pool and G. W. Bell, were appointed a Finance Committee.

On request of parties interested Dr. P John, G. W. Bell and H. M. Fearing were appointed a Committee as authorized by the Charter, to examine and report on the propriety of widening Ship Yard Street, Dyer Street, African Church Street, Perse Street and Heacock Street. The work on the West end of Church Street was postponed until the Committee on African Church St. reported.

The following orders were allowed; $4.70 to Brodricks & Smith for shells and hauling on streets; $2.35 to Dr. J N. Butt for lamps, &c., $7:50 to A. L. Pendleton for work on streets; $41.71 to W W Griffin for lumber; $3.50 to G Pritchord for rent &c.; and $52.50 to J H Miskel on salary.

J L Wood was allowed liquor license for one year.

Adjourned to April 6th.

W. A. HARNEY, Mayor.
THOS. GASKINS, Clerk.

The Manufacture of Cotton Yarn

Report read by D. B. Bradford, Esq., to the Citizen's Association.

The following is the substance of the facts and information I have been able to gather upon the cost of manufacturing Cotton Yarn. They are obtained from a letter sent me from a large and experienced manufacturer in Stockton, Ct.

The machinery for running 1000 spindles will cost $7,975 00. This does not include the engine, boilers &c. This machinery will produce daily 300 lbs of yarn from 8 to No. 14, that is taking the year through. The average production ought to be at least 300 lbs. Of No. 14 not so much could be made. The finer the yarn the less is made.

On middling cotton the waste is about 15 per cent. The poorer the cotton the greater is the per cent of waste. For the machinery it would take 3 men and 12 boys or girls.

Southern yarns as compared with Northern are generally inferior. The reason I do not know. The present price of Southern yarns are 23 to 24 cents, Northern 26 to 27 cents, I know of no reason why the Southern yarns cannot be equal, if not better, than Northern with proper care.

In all parts of the country there is apparent a reviving confidence in business circles, with indications of an unusually prosperous season Nearly everywhere the railroads report a material increase over the traffic of last year. The iron trade is increasing and the cotton mills are receiving larger orders. The late advance in wheat abroad has given new activity to the grain market, with indications that nearly all of the surplus grain now held in the country will be marketed during the spring and summer. Money is plenty and it is rapidly finding its way into active business and ligitimate investments The devastating efforts of the panic are passing away, confidence is returning, and the country seems about entering on career of solid prosperity.

A man in Cincinnati owned a pet panther. Last week he went off with his wife and family for a visit of a couple of days, leaving the pet panther and his mother-in-law to keep house. On his return his grief can be imagined on discovery that it was the panther that was dead, not the mother-in-law. The old lady had talked the poor animal to death.

Raleigh is to have a third Baptist Church. The *Sentinel* says thirty thousand dollars will be required. Five thousand were subscribed at a preliminary meeting.

It is understood to be the purpose of the executive committee of the Mecklenburg Centennial Association to invite President Grant to be present at the celebration on the 20th of May.

The Democrats of the new country of Pender have nominated their county ticket, and great enthusiasm prevails among all classes of the people.

Kender Vann, of Sampson county, while on his way to Clinton last Thursday, was accidently thrown from his sulky and his arm broken near the wrist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 3.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Corolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratigeation.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.
[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

A Fortune for $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORISED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

Will Give A Grand Concert

MONDAY, MAY 31st. 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000.
3d Capital Gift, 15,000.
4th Capital Gift, 10,000.

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED!

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorato division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs.

How to Remit to us.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Post-office money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

☞ Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittance of money to A. R. COLLIFS, Sec'y, Denison Texas.

N. B. Orders for tickets amounting to $5 or over sent C. O. D., per express.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership existing between T. D. Pendleton and J. P. Grandy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; The business in the future will be conducted by T. D. Pendleton, with whom parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement. Persons having claims against the old firm will be settlen with by the said T. D. Pendleton, he having assumed and agreed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Pendleton & Grandy.

T. D. PENDLETON,
J. P. GRANDY.

April 1st. 1875.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Cost of manufacture have not been cut in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get larger commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, Organs sold for cash; or payment, or rented unless paid for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

DR. S. ACHESON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MANTEO,

ROANOKE ISLAND, DARE CO., N. C.

39 v. 6-1yr.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000 &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information,

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 20.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 39-4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnisning Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

is the

Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.

OF

NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.

2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.

3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1,172, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of In urance, and of the total gain of usiness, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan coming with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds f the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company. "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.

9-tf.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly line from Norfolk to Eliz. City.

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk every Sunday and Str. Astoria every Wednesday at 6 a. m. for Eliz. City, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke river as high as Hills Ferry.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Ats.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful, There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

W. W. BROWN, W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

18-6m.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!

INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM

BEST OF STORIES.
BEST OF STORIES.

FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.

HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN
AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING EEPARTMENT,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT

Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with Illustrations.

It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

TO FARMERS!!

The Great Southern Cotton and Corn Cultivator.

The best invention for its use ever patented, and the cheapest.

The inventors will be in the following places on the dates named with his invention and desires competition.

EDENTON, May 10, 1875.
WINDSOR, May 17, 1875.
TARBOROUGH, May 25 1875.

Farmers desirous of trying the invention at these points please make arrangements and appointments. 40-4t.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other propertics for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school-houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the

RTH CAROLINIAN

EDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

O NORTHERN VISITORS.

outh City is 50 miles South East of k, Va. Parties coming here from the should take passage on the Bay line which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ex- and arrive at Portsmouth the nex in time to connect with the Elizabeth ners.

al and Personal.

old in New York 114¼, cotton 17 olk, cotton firm, corn 85cts.

We call the special attention of all interested to the Act of the Leg- to ascertain the indebtedness of rent counties, cities &c.

We see that our friend M. V. B. r, of the Raleigh *Era*, has been o represent the Seaton Gales f Odd Fellows in the Grand o be held at this place in May.

Business having called us away ter part of the past two weeks not been able to give the CARO- the usual amount of care and We are "at home" and in again.

ur Gatesville correspondent in- that the grand entertainment ring Court week was quite a NATHAN PEARCE charge with was convicted and sentenced to entiary for three years. JACOB AY, charged with the murder of RINE, was acquited.

his section of the State needs eedom of trade, better and transportation, and this at the ssible cost. Give us these and gy will develope and improve, erior natural advantages will be and the genial sun of prosperity e upon all.

he Post master up the country times neglects to hand out our subscribers, giving as a reason paper has been issued because was out of order" should be garded. The NORTH CAROLIAN spends. It has never missed an It always is and always has been

he Pioneer Transportation Com- have three steamers on their "Astoria," "L. G. Cannon" and eigh," all of which will stop at h City. The two last named now ough to Baltimore. This avoids pping at Norfolk and will prove y advantageous to parties ship- ough freight.

he first of April came and went ear of the usual amount of prac- es perpetrated, the victims at ng indignant, but on remember- the "whirligig of time" had along the Day of All Fools they the situation and "smiled" with o smile. In some instances ainly looked as though they had sold, and to remove the impres- tered to the nearest saloon and ked long and intently, with up- ls, at the bottom of a tumbler. philosophers may reprobate rel with the "fooling" indul ged e fun loving on this day of the , but its no use, young Ameri s the license of the day enjoy a sort of festival.

he Elizabeth City Cornet Band giving musical entertainments on y Green every Friday evening. r purpose, if properly encourag- rnament the grounds and make pleasant place for promenades creation. The programme for ight is as follows:

PART 1st.

1. Quickstep "Inspection."
2. Grand March "Tornado."
3. Waltz "Gentle Spring."
4. Andante "Draem on Draem on."
5. Galop "Croquet."

PART 2ND

1. Anvil chorus.
2. Grand March "Republic."
3. Waltz "On the beautiful Blue Danube.
4. Quickstep, Breeze of the eve.
5. Galop "on the wing."

t Weldon the other day we had sure of meeting three of our old L. F. LAWKINS, Sheriff of Hal- M. FOOTE, Post Master at Wel l BENJ. H. FRANKLIN, Collector District. They are now at Wel l are men who can be relied on— to "tie to." Like ourself they rthern men who came South *to* be identified in interest and feel- the better class of the people, r course has been such as to com the confidence and respect of all. called in to see the MANNING rs of the *Roanoke News*. We them "at home," courteous, full of ing their level best to publish a al paper, and we are glad to that they are prospering.

E. MARSHAL PARKS, Esq., the pio- canal improvements in the South, r city a short visit last week. He ut in his tiny little steamer "Dot," anied by Mr. REED, of Norfolk. ingly invited us to accompany them ir return trip and we ac epted the As he was obliged to spend some at South Mills, he left in the even- promising to wait there for us in the ing. We arose a little earlier than and drove up in time for breakfast. found the party at the "Bullock " waiting, and "mine host" had a sicent breakfast prepared—one we d ample justice to. We then took ge on the little boat and went sail- g the "raging canawl" at the rate ght miles an hour, arriving at Nor- in time for dinner. With our geni- company the trip was a pleasant one. PARKS has devoted more attention any man in the nation to canal gation. He is consulted, referred to quoted as authority on the subject was the first man to use steam on canals. He tells us that he proposes one of these days taking breakfast at Norfolk. dinner at Elizabeth City and return to Norfolk for supper! Utopian as it may sound he assures us that he is in earnest and that it can be done. From his boyhood he has been imbued with the progressive spirit of young America and to this day it propels him on, far in advance of the old fogies that are continually pulling back. He grew up on the canal, gave South Mills its name and with his own hands cut the figures on the milestones along the line to Deep Creek.

☞ A squib in last weeks issue of the Democratic organ at this place leads one to infer that those who have been Republicans because they have long held good fat offices and who "want nothing more to do with Republicanism" when the party invites them to "step down and out" are using that paper as their mouthpieces.

Local Briefs:

Our friend C. H. ROBERSON was in the city this week.—In the last published proceedings our types made the amount allowed H. CALE, $24, it should have been only $18—J. P. GRANDY has withdrawn from the "Albemarle House" It will be run hereafter by T. D. PENDLETON alone. Every body likes uncle Tim—JOHN BRODRICK, of the firm of Brodrick & Smith, has returned from the Northern cities.—The work on the railroad is progressing very encouragingly.—There will be a mask "calico" Ball at the Albemarle House to-morrow night.

Local Port-Folio.

The prevailing desease of the average citizen in the early spring time—general tiredness. Take no note of him—the doubtful man. Beginning to appear on the streets—the light *ifantry* of Elizabeth City. The greatest author ever known—the Author of us all. The father poverty—foolish spending. The duty of every one—to make himself agreeable in the sight of others.

Business Locals.

New spring and summer goods just received by Brodericks & Smith.

All the new styles, elegant new goods of kinds just in at Brokericks & Smith.

One Price—cash—Bottom prices—Dry Goods—Groceries—Shoes—Hats—Flour—live and let live—Water St.—Fowlers.

Herring.

I would inform those wishing Herring, either fresh or corned, that I can supply them at $8 a thousand at the Perry & Hollowell Fishery.

W. GRAVES.

April 7th 1875.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until fApril 16th, when it will, without any urthur delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Menhenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by Rufus K. Speed.

41-3t

Positively the Last Postponement.

The Concert and Grand Distribution of $250,000 in Gifts will positively take place Monday, May 31st, 1875, or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association, in aid of public improvements in the city of Denison, Texas, stands to-day the first and foremost of such enterprises. Its managers are men of characteristic energy and enterprise, and have the unqualified endorsement of the best citizens of Denison, and Texas. Their list of gifts to be distributed is unequaled. $200,000 in cash, and $50,000 in valuable improved real estate, will be distributed. Their capital gift is $50,000, cash. This is most emphatically an enterprise for the people. Tickets are put at the low price of one dollar to allow all an opportunity to take a share in this Texas "Bonanza.". The time is short. Send in your orders for tickets at once, so the numbers may be carefully registered. If you cannott buy of a local agent send orders direct, or send for special rates to clubs. See advertisement in another column.

Dr. Grissom, Suprentendent of the Raleigh Insane Asylum, is lecturing in the West on "The Illustrious Insane."

The Mexican government has a convenient way of avoiding responsibility. When the awful massacre of Presbyterian worshippers occurred at Acapulco, the Mexican troops quartered in the town arrived at the scene of the slaughter just in time to be too late to capture any of the assassins; and the recent robbery of a United States post office by Mexican despredators is of small concern to the Minister in Washinton, who coolly shrugs the burden off his shoulders, and disposes of the subject by remarking that people who live on the frontier must expect to be murdered and robbed. The exaction of a good round indemnity for such outrages might prove to be a potent incentive to increased activity in the matter of frontier protection on the part of the imbecile Mexican authorities by making prevention cheaper than cure.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Dr. Geo H Coke, W A Wilson, D McD Lindsey, Mrs Case, E F Lamb, H C Lamb, W J Munden, G W Guns, Samuel Williams, Gidion Merchant & Wife N. C.; George Perry, C H Robinson, Geo W Baker, Va; Wm H Adams, Washington, D. C.; G D Moore, Jersey City, N. J.; J C Chandler, Newark, N. J.; B M Harris, Balto. M. D.; J H Rhan, Richmond, Va.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

EATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O. 179 William St. N. Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system evfry taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancar, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Falutness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumat sm Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured tureugh the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorhœa, arrising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It envigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public!

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had fits every day, and was taken to Newberne Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so changed my system that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE had restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having *fits* almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to fell encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGETINE, until it had completely driven *disease* out of my body. It cured the *fits*, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative of my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK,
No. 50 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST.

March 3, 1875.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pr of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,

HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586. (S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

WONDER-

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co. 434 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124tha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the rgest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR **SAW MILLS,**

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE **STEAM ENGINES,**

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Elibeth City, N. C.
Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his store the arrangement & prices for Cash or Country Produce. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits. Let live and let live and Fowler's Cash system. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Tubs Buckets, Tubs Floor & Oil Cloths, Tables, Baskets, etc. all at Fowler's cheap for cash. Fowler's assortment of boots, shoes, is complete. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, oplins, Sergas Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Laces, Bradel Gimp & Fringe Ribbons, Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Ties, White Goods, Hosiery, Perfumings, Soaps, Fine Fancy &c., all at bottom Call & examine prices and be convinced. Fowler's assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Paper and Calico always on hand. A Balm Foy Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

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FURNITURE

Books, News, NOVELTIES. and

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards, OF THE BEST QUALITY OF* PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

o yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the nd cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only oand at the right place and that at S. WEISEL'S. Eliz. City, N. C.

The best place to buy first-class Goods. The only place to sell good Goods. The only place to have the largest selection. The only place is at WEISEL'S.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of sale of than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre **Remington Sewing Machine Co.,**

ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., } Ilion, N. Y. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. 8 Mach

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IN THE BARNES TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. ☞ *Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOEL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies.
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er to ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wherese'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR —

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St

NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 20 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. Garney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come foward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C., ANN HUNTER,
March 8 th 875 Administratrix.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sensible Farm Notes.

A Missouri farmer, while admitting the value of other grasses and clover, thinks redtop is the best grass for summer pasturage. He claims for it that it will stand drought better than blue grass, is well adapted to tenacious clay soils, and will thrive on wet land better than most varieties.

According to an English agricultural journal the potatoes which have proved most successful in the north of England are the Early Rose, Late Rose, and Vermont Beauty, all American varieties, and quite free from disease.

An old experienced farmer once said to a new beginner in farming: "Young man, let me give you a little piece of advice, will you? Never stir up your soil deeper than you are able to manure it." This is an axiom which is applicable in many ways.

A harness kept soft and pliable with good neatsfoot oil will last almost a lifetime. It is stronger, because slightly elastic, and will seldom wear off the hair.

The grafting of stone fruits, as the plum, cherry, peach, etc., should be done before that of the pip fruits, apples and pears. The right time is just when the buds of the trees to be grafted are swelling. It may be done, however, when the foliage has appeared, if the grafts have been kept dormant.

Botanists have long known that the blight in grain is occasioned by the growth of a minute parasitic fungus on the leaves, stems, and glumes of the living plant. Felice Fontana published in the year 1767 an elaborate account of this destructive pest so injurious to grain, and since that time modern botanists have given figures both of grain and grass affected by it, using high magnifying powers in their researches, which have been of much benefit to the farmer and the world at large.

The presence of sorrel indicates acidity in the soil. A clean summer fallow with frequent plowing is a good way to eradicate it. Lime and salt is a good application, especially where the washings from salt works can be cheaply procured. Slake the lime with a strong solution of this salt, and apply twenty to thirty bushels to the acre in the spring.

D. O. Fisk, of Shelburne, Mass., says he has kept Jerseys for twenty years, and finds them all he could desire, both as to milk and as to feeding qualities, or when for any reason they are past milking, or even as steers; that as regards keeping qualities of the butter, no butter will keep unless the buttermilk is all washed out and properly salted, and that Jersey butter is no exception to the rule.

It is said that they test the vitality of grass seeds in Northern Europe by placing a quantity of them on a knife-blade and heating it over a lighted candle. The seeds which are alive will crackle, while the dead seeds will char on the blade.

Mules as Farm Teams.

It was John Randolph, we believe, who said he would go a mile to kick a sheep. Perhaps it was because wool was not cotton. We have known men to go a less distance to be kicked by a mule. We don't blame the mule. A man has no business fooling around somebody's mule that has been abused until it has come to regard every biped it sees, excepting always chickens and other birds, as vindictive enemies. Now, mules have some qualities in common with certain men; they love their friends and hate their enemies, and they—the mules—generally get the better of their enemies sooner or later.

The fact is, mules are just as you make them. They will do anything in reason for the master who treats them kindly, and everything unreasonable they can to those who abuse them. As farm teams, anywhere south of the latitude of forty-three degrees, they will do more work than horses, and do it far easier for their driver. They do not require so much care; they subsist on less food; are steadier at the plow; and, as cultivators of the great staple of the West, corn, require almost no driving when once they have learned what you want.

Their only real disability in the North is that they are susceptible to extreme cold, and are permanently injured thereby. This is easily obviated by giving them warm shelter in the stable, and clothing when standing to the wagon, exposed to the cold.

But who ever saw a mule wilting under the heat of the sun? Turn a horse out on a hot summer day and he will seek the shade. Give a mule his liberty, and, ten to one, he will stretch himself out on the south side of the barn, and enjoy himself hugely. Abuse them, and they will kick, if they have to wait ten years to get the chance. Treat them humanely, and they will work kindly, and will be perfectly innocent of "mischief" to their master or his man. It is true they are naturally mischievous; that you cannot break them of, and "what cannot be cured must be endured."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Measuring Hay Stack.

The rule by which the contents of a cone is ascertained is as follows: Multiplying the area of the base by one-third of the perpendicular height, gives the cubic contents. If the measures are in feet the result is in cubic feet. Generally five hundred cubic feet of hay in a well packed stack will make a ton. A stack thirty-nine feet in circumference and fourteen feet slant height will be thirteen feet in diameter and twelve and a half feet nearly in perpendicular height, and will contain about 2,200 pounds of hay. But this supposes that it is a perfect cone tapering regularly from bottom to top, which a stack rarely does. For irregular figures no rule can be given, but estimates founded upon this rule may be made to suit the case.

Farm Notes.

An agricultural writer thinks it is cheaper for small farmers to hire rather than to buy machinery.

The Sacramento factory cultivated about 800 acres in beets in 1873, averaging a little over ten tons to the acre. From these beets they produced 1,360,000 pounds of saccharine matter, of which 958,000 pounds were first and second qualities of sugar, 24,120 of third quality sugar, and 16,080 pounds of molasses.

Smut in wheat is decided not to be contagious.

Number of Eggs in a Hen.

A curious point of inquiry among zoologists has been, for a long time, How many eggs are there in the ovary of a hen? To determine this, a German naturalist, a short time since, instituted some careful investigations, the result of which showed the ovary of a hen to contain about 600 embryo eggs. He also found that some twenty of these are matured the first year, about 120 during the second year, 135 during the third, 114 during the fourth, and during the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years the number decreases by twenty annually, it consequently following that after the fourth, or at most the fifth year, hens are no longer profitable as layers, unless it may be in exceptional instances.

How to Train Children.

In the training of a little girl great pains should be taken to discover what special gift or talent she has, if any, and, whatever her circumstances, to fit her for its use. Even putting the money value of such art or accomplishment out of the question, its aid as a resource and strengthener is incalculable. Disappointment and grief come more easily to women than men; they abide with them longer, and sap more of their life away, simply because they need the tonic of hard, enjoyable work—not the mere drudgery of the bread winner, but the toil of the artist. Pride, philosophy, even religion, cannot give the new vitality which such work bestows on the faithful votary. It repairs bodily and mental forces like nature itself, slowly, imperceptibly, surely. The father and mother who can find in their daughter such power, and give to her the means of using it, may count themselves happy, and her the inheritor of a royal heritage.

THE BLACK HILLS FUROR.

The Expected Rush to the Country--Duty of the Press--A Warning.

The adventurous spirit of a large class of the American people promises to find a new outlet if the highly colored reports of the richness of the Black Hills country in the precious metals are continued. In the Western States one of those old-fashioned furors is rising—such an one as those which swept thousands of eager men to California and afterward to Pike's Peak. As far east as Chicago, the New York *World* says, parties are forming to invade the Black Hills, and we are not sure that the excitement has not extended even to our own State and city. Small trains are leaving the frontiers of civilization in Dakota and Wyoming daily for the gold and silver fields, and it is announced that an expedition composed of several hundred men, well armed and carrying a full supply of provisions and mining implements, will depart from Sioux City on the Missouri river on the 15th of April. Recruits are advertised for, and the story that comes to us from the settlement and Yankton, sixty miles further up, is that "strangers are pouring in to join the expedition, and railroadmen and steamboatmen, expressmen, hackmen, draymen, whisky sellers, outfit traders, in fact all who have anything to sell, including the entire population of Sioux City and Yankton, are on the *qui vive.*"

Since there is a strong prospect of a headlong rush of gold-seekers to the Black Hills as soon as the spring opens, the press should lose no time in exposing the actual condition of things. As was the case in the unfortunate Pike's Peak furor, many hard-working men, farmers and mechanics, may be induced by the reports from the Black Hills and the hope of obtaining wealth quickly and easily to turn their little possessions into cash and abandon sure and honest pursuits to go on this wild-goose chase. Upon some of these persons warning would be wasted. Nothing but suffering unutterable and bitter disappointment will cure them. Others may be influenced to stay at home, for the present at least, by a brief statement of the doubts and difficulties in the way.

In the first place, it is not certain that gold or silver exists in the Black Hills country in quantities sufficient to justify digging. The reports of Custer's men were vague and superficial. The scientific experts with the expedition did not speak favorably of the mineral character of the country. Then, again, the invasion of the Black Hills country is against the laws of the United States. The tract belongs to the Indians, and its inviolability is guaranteed to them by solemn treaty. The white man who crosses the line which divides the territory of the Indians from that of the whites breaks the law, and if caught by the authorities of the United States is liable to punishment. If caught by the Indians, who are feeling very angry at the prospective overflow of their hunting-grounds, he is liable to scalping and cruel death. The route to the mines is long and rugged, over a country called, from the scantiness of its vegetation, the "Bad Lands," and it cannot be traversed without great hardship, to say nothing of the hardship of encountering a band of savage, howling red-devils.

It is shrewdly suspected that this furor has been created and fostered by speculators and sharpers on the frontier who hope to profit by a pilgrimage of fools which must of necessity be largely guided by them. These are the outfit sellers, railroad ticket peddlers, stage proprietors, dealers in whisky, provisions and mules, and the horde of gamblers, thieves and desperadoes who have a rich harvest to anticipate if the East will send forth its greenhorns in search of gold. Flaming accounts of the wealth of the Black Hills country have been spread broadcast. How easy it would be to invent them! The columns of the Wyoming and Dakota newspapers afford confirmation of this suspicion that speculators are "bulling" the Black Hills sensation. The Cheyenne journals devote much space to and expend much eloquence in showing that the route by the way of that settlement and Fort Laramie is the only short, safe, cheap and comfortable one; and that the routes having their starting points at Sioux City, Ia., and Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific railroad, are dangerous and costly, covered with deep snow, bereft of wood and water and open to the forrays of the Indians. On the other hand, the partisans of Sioux City and Bismarck claim all the advantages for their own routes, and depreciate the rival routes. The competition is fierce, and possibly the truth may come out in the end. In the meantime General Sherman is making preparations to prevent the raiding into the Indians' country. The intending immigrant, therefore, must take into consideration the prospect of running the gauntlet of the blacklegs, red-devils and blue-coats, to find in the end that all is not gold that glitters.

Cold Winters in Europe.

While we are reading of the cold winters here, it may be well to note the records of some of the cold winters over the sea, and an extract from one of our foreign exchanges is timely:

In 401 the Black sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black sea, but the straits of Dardenelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1216 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2. In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1368 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. In 1683 it was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter, the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1741 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered, in less than fifteen minutes, with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

Live Stock in Europe.

An English professor has reported some curious statistics in regard to the proportion of live stock to the population in the most prominent countries in the world. It appears that Great Britain has one cow to every twelve persons, a sheep for everybody, and one pig for every six. France has a like proportion of sheep, a double share comparatively of cows, but only one pig to every six persons. The Swedes have a cow between three and one-half of them, a sheep between two and three-quarters, and a pig to a baker's dozen. There are as many sheep as there are Norwegians in Norway when they are all at home, and two and one-half of them—the Norwegians—are entitled to a cow; they can have only one-eighteenth of a pig each. Denmark has a cow for three persons, as many sheep as persons, and a pig for four and three-quarter persons. Prussia, with her usual uniformity, has an equal number of cows and pigs, one to every five inhabitants, besides a sheep apiece all round. Austria has a cow to six persons, and a sheep and a pig to every five persons. Switzerland runs up to the Swedish standard on cows, one to three and one-half persons, and has a sheep for five, and a pig for every seven and one-half persons. Omitting the records of many smaller countries, it is interesting to know that we Americans have a cow for every four of us, a sheep apiece, and a pig to every one and one-half.

The Mexican Earthquake.

A correspondent writing from Guadalajara, Mexico, of the terrible earthquake which devastated that section, and by which hundreds of people were killed, says that about twenty minutes after eight P. M. a rumbling sound came from the earth beneath us, the precursor of a tremendous earthquake. The animals instinctively manifested their surprise; the dogs howled, the horses turned down their ears and snorted, the cattle which were lying down jumped up terrified and assumed their attitude when fearing to be eaten up by wolves; all were prepared for the danger which was about to come upon them. An instant afterward came another subterraneous rumbling, and then began the catastrophe. The earth swung back and forth from the northeast to the southeast, rapidly succeeded by oscillations from the east to the west; it seemed, so to speak, that the earth had been wounded by some electric shock. A frightful whirlwind followed, after which all was confusion. Even the river itself seemed to be frightened, dashing from side to side, its current being lost.

I happened to be in the edge of the town and proceeded toward my home, but the rapid movement of the earth threw me down twice, and a moment afterward I was immovably fixed by a terrible noise occasioned by the falling of the houses and the doleful screams of nearly all the inhabitants. A cloud of dust covered the whole town and the air was suffocating.

I ran with precipitate haste toward the spot where my house stood, meeting in the way a number of men and women, many of them but partially dressed, wildly gesticulating, alternately calling upon God to have mercy upon them and making use of certain superstitious orations. My heart almost sank within me as I rushed forward in the hope of seeing my family, for, to add to the horrors of the scene, the groans of many persons tended to prove that each heap of ruins would also be a sepulcher. Arriving at the spot where my house was I found but a heap of rubbish. I called lustily, so as to ascertain, if possible, if there was any one alive beneath, but received no response. I then ran off to another part of the town, and there discovered that my family, fortunately, were away visiting at the time the house fell, and were thus saved from destruction. After some hours had been lost the work of searching for friends and relatives known to be beneath the ruins was commenced; but it is impossible at this time to state exactly how many perished, partly because a great many people took to their heels and ran into the forest and partly because the darkness prevents a perfect search for the bodies. In a few hours, thirty-seven bodies were dragged out.

A Train Through a Mountain.

More than twenty years ago the workmen commenced to bore a tunnel through the Hoosac mountain, in Massachusetts, to make a shorter railroad route across the State to New York. On the 9th of February last the first train of cars ran through the nearly completed tunnel. It was not much of a train, however. It consisted of only an engine and three or four freight cars. The passengers numbered about a hundred. Some of them had traveled nearly a hundred and fifty miles to make the trip.

When in proper condition for travel, the passage through the tunnel can be made in less than fifteen minutes. The first train made the trip in about thirty-five minutes. It was not safe to run faster, as the rock overhead is liable to fall. To secure safety, parts of the tunnel are to be arched with brick.

No incident of special importance occurred during this first passage. There is not much scenery in a tunnel five miles long. It is only a dark, dismal cavern, with bare and ragged walls, that echo back the harsh sounds made by the train. The fact that one can travel so long a distance through solid rock, with a huge mountain towering overhead, is full of suggestions of man's power over material things; but nothing could be more unromantic than the journey itself.

Another thought comes to one who knows the history of the tunnel. The great work has cost the lives of more men than are sometimes lost in a battle. Workmen have been drowned, crushed, and blown up. Limbs have been torn off, eyes have been put out, and other terrible wounds have been inflicted. The advance of the miners has been, as it were, over the dead bodies of their comrades. Yet, on the whole, there has been less destruction of life and limb than one would expect from the extremely perilous nature of the work that has been done.

But at last this great enterprise has been completed, and the sight of it, when the tunnel is opened to the public, will be well worth a long journey. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world. Nearly twenty years have been spent in making it, and it has cost almost as many millions of dollars.

Assaulting a Train.

The passengers on a morning fast train, between New York and Philadelphia, were assaulted by ruffians. In passing a place called Metuchen a well-directed volley of stones shivered to atoms the glass in several car windows. An old lady, of Baltimore, named Simms, was struck on the head; a West Virginian sustained severe injury; and others, who were enjoying the scenery, were either hurt or scared badly. The train was stopped as soon as it was possible for the conductor to become acquainted with the nature of the assault, which was, of course, not soon enough to prevent the stone throwers from escaping to a belt of wood in the immediate vicinity. One passenger, who had more presence of mind than the rest, it is said, drew a revolver, and fired three times at a stone thrower who was moving leisurely in the rear of the gang, but the shots had no visible effect save that of causing him to turn and walk backward with one hand holding his hat and the other held to his nose in such a manner as to give the impression that he considered the revolver man not only a poor shot, but a contemptible person. The railroad company, it seems, has lately given mortal offense to these rascals by offering a reward of one hundred dollars each for their capture and conviction. Three times they have been enabled to "get even" in this interesting manner in the neighborhood of Metuchen, without having to suffer any annoyance from the interference of detectives. They engage in their pastime in the open day, and are not afraid of revolvers.

Lady Mordaunt's Guilt.

The remarkable divorce suit which occasioned so much scandal in England a few years ago has at length been judicially decided. It will be remembered that an effort was made to prevent Sir Charles Mordaunt obtaining a divorce on the ground of his wife's insanity. In order to shut out a child he had good reason to believe illegitimate from succession to the Mordaunt title and estates he persistently sought legal redress, and has at length triumphed. The appearance of the heir presumptive to the English throne in the case gave the scandal unusual interest for the people, as it seemed likely at one period that the Prince of Wales would be joined as co-respondent. This expectation was, however, defeated by the Prince appearing as a witness and swearing positively that though he had visited the lady very frequently their relations had never gone beyond the bounds of friendship. The verdict against Lady Mordaunt is a severe blow to several noble houses in England, as her three sisters—all remarkable for their beauty—are married to great territorial nobles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

We call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson advertisement in our columns. This well known Company has the most advantageous facilities for supplying the public with Sewing Machines, on as favorable terms as the business will allow. They warrant all their work, and it is a matter of importance to the purchaser to deal with a Company whose position and permanence give assurance that their guaranty will be fulfilled. They have agencies and offices throughout the civilized world, for furnishing needles, thread and other necessary supplies, and have an established reputation for reliability and fair dealing.

Details of a Murder.

John Griffin (colored), who was executed at Belair, Md., was twenty-five years of age, and was raised by Miss Taylor, who took him when an infant from his mother, then a prisoner in jail. He lived upon Miss Taylor's farm until a few years before, when bad habits carried him away. Miss Susan Taylor was about forty years of age. She possessed a large landed estate in Hartford county, and lived with her brother, Jos. Taylor. She was highly esteemed and of a kindly disposition. In person she was very robust, and weighed over two hundred and twenty pounds, and must have fought desperately before she succumbed to the fatal blows dealt her with a stout club in the hands of the assassin. The murder was committed on the 12th of October, 1874, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, at Miss Taylor's brother's residence, near Aberdice. Mr. Joseph Taylor and the hands employed on the farm had gone to the fields; a nephew, aged fifteen, and a niece of twelve were just leaving the house for school, when Griffin appeared and demanded $100, saying he was going to leave the place forever. Miss Taylor laughed at the demand, and sent the children off. As they left they saw their aunt going to the barn with Griffin, whom she had ordered to let a horse into a field. This was the last seen of the murdered woman alive. About 10:30 o'clock Wm. Johnson, a colored man, having business at a store near by, came up to the place and saw Miss Taylor's body lying in a sheep-pen, her clothing torn and bloody and head mashed in. He threw the body from the pen and alarmed Mr. Taylor and others employed in the fields near by. The doors of the house were locked; on examining the body for the key the pockets of the dress were found turned inside out. At this juncture Griffin was seen to leap upon the roof of the verandah from a back window of the house to the ground and escape to the woods. He was immediately pursued; the alarm was given and a large number of citizens of Aberdeen and vicinity started to scour the country in search of him. During the afternoon Griffin was discovered and finally captured.

A Very Bad Throne.

The boy Alfonso has, if reliance may be placed upon advices from Spain, grown weary of his task of governing, and it is said that great difficulty exists in keeping him from abdicating in favor of Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier, the fifth son of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French. He was born on the 31st of July, in the year 1824, and entered the French army on the 29th of April, 1842. He served during the campaign in Africa, in 1843-'44. On the 10th of October, 1846, he was married to the Princess Maria Louisa, sister of Isabella the Second (Alfonso's mother) Queen of Spain. The husband and wife were expelled from the Spanish territory on the 6th of July, 1868. The Duke de Monpensier has had a party of political adherents in Spain ever since. He was proposed as king of the Spaniards by Admiral Topete and other lovers of governmental change. The proposition was finally opposed by Prim and the members of his party in the year 1869 and has ever since remained distasteful to all "blue blood" Spaniards.

Should King Alfonso abdicate the throne of Spain he will merely follow illustrious precedent in the voluntary relinquishment of kingly power in Madrid. He will be the sixth monarch who laid down the Spanish scepter. They count in the following order: Charles I. abdicated in the year 1555, Philip V. in 1724, Charles IV. in 1801, Isabella II. in 1870, Amadeus of Savoy in 1873, Alfonso XII. (should our report be verified) in 1875.

After Pots of Gold.

In the mountains of Peru, when the Spaniards ruled the country, says an ancient and dubious chronicle, there was once a small but famous city named San Gaban. Thither the Indians, compelled to pay tribute to the Spanish monarch, annually brought little clay pots filled with gold dust, which came from some far-away mines, to which no savage could ever be induced to guide the soldiery. As the years went by, San Gaban became one of the most remarkable treasuries of the world. Every year the Spanish authorities issued decrees commanding the Indians to bring larger quantities of gold dust, until one day, when the measure of tyranny was full, the savages fell on San Gaban, and left not a Spaniard alive, not one stone above another. For a whole lifetime thereafter no Spanish troops ventured into these mountains, and San Gaban was at last considered a half-forgotten myth. But to-day some adventurous Spaniards are equipping an expedition to find the ruins of the city and the pots of gold which, perhaps, never existed, save in the fertile imagination of some monkish chronicler. And they, like most of their kindred, will doubtless expend all their ready money, and perhaps lose their lives, ere they will allow themselves to be convinced that they are pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp.

A Child Killed by a Dog.

A painful story from Homer, N. Y., is thus briefly told by the Ithaca *Journal*: A little girl named Clark, aged four years, was visiting with her parents at the house of a Mr. Joselyn. A daughter invited her little visitor to go out to the coop and see her chickens. They went together, and as they were passing through the wood-house, were joined by a large dog belonging to Mr. Joselyn. Arriving at the hen-house, the daughter of Mr. Joselyn opened the door and passed in. The little Clark girl, attempting to follow, was set upon by the dog, which so frightened the Joselyn girl that she closed the door of the hen-house. The screams of the girl at length reached the ears of the inmates of the house, who came running to her assistance. When they reached the spot, the dog had his teeth fastened in the child's right arm, and was shaking her furiously. She was rescued, but was horribly mangled. One ear was bitten off, the right cheek bitten out, and a portion of the scalp torn off. Besides these wounds, both arms were terribly mutilated. Everything was done to relieve the excruciating sufferings of the unfortunate child and death mercifully put an end to them.

What a Hoax Did.

The Chicago *Times* lately indulged in a sensational hoax by getting up a column with glaring head lines, giving a detailed account of the destruction of a theater in that city to which it added a list of the "burned alive." The proposed object of the hoax was to show what would result were one of the theaters in that city really to catch fire. This was one of the results: A gentleman just out of Chicago, left his home the night before, for the purpose of attending this theater with a friend who was visiting him. They were to stay in the city over night. The next morning at breakfast, the wife of this gentleman took up the morning paper, and was greeted by the display headlines of this infamous hoax. In horror she turned to the list of "killed," and found the name of her husband. She shrieked and fell to the floor. The man's mother, who lived with him, immediately seized the paper to find the cause of her daughter-in-law's distress. On finding it, she fell to the floor beside her, and expired. The wife became a raving maniac. Surely, there must be some form of retributive justice that will reach the causes of calamities such as these.

Kind Hearted.

There is a singular man well known in London by artists, especially by incompetent artists. He is a man of large fortune and of liberality; is very fond of art and a good judge of pictures; yet he has a large room so full of daubs that it can only be described as a chamber of horrors. No one better knows how bad these pictures are than their owner, who apologizes for them, but vouchsafes no explanation why he has purchased them. However, it has lately been discovered that the old gentleman has for years been buying these daubs out of mere compassion for their unfortunate painters.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The President of the United States directs that the following be made public: "All expeditions into that portion of Indian territory known as the Black Hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are being made to arrange for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and all proper means will be used to accomplish that end. If, however, the steps that are to be taken towards the opening of the country to settlement fail, those persons present within that territory must be expelled."..... Civil rights has broken out in Chicago, and as the hotel proprietors refuse to submit to its provisions several arrests have been made..... A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to compel street railroad companies to furnish a seat for each passenger who enters their cars. In case no seat is provided no fare can be exacted..... A Senator who has had a private conversation with the new United States Senators Christiancy, McMillan, Paddock, and Booth, says that the latter expects to act with the Democrats on all party questions. Christiancy with the Republicans when no violent or extreme political measures are proposed, and Paddock and McMillan with the Republicans at all times..... The large post-offices in the United States suspended the operations of the amended postal law until such time as the people are thoroughly informed of the law.

Sharkey, the escaped murderer, left Havana for parts unknown. A detective was in close pursuit..... The trouble between the white and colored miners at Straitsville, Ohio, resulted in a riot. Many of the latter were badly beaten..... It is said that ex-United States Senator Chandler will go to Russia as Minister. ..... Petitions for and others against the hanging of the boy with the white eye, Jesse Pomeroy, are daily sent to the Governor of Massachusetts..... The new oil well, struck near Warren, Pa., is pumping at the rate of two hundred barrels per day. This is a new oil territory..... The German frigate Ariadne has been ordered to Swatow, China, to support the demand for indemnity for the plundering of the bark First Bismarck..... Ex-Congressman Butler, of Massachusetts, has written a letter relative to the Civil Rights bill. He says that its provisions do not extend to whisky saloons and barber shops. He rejoices that they do not to the saloons, and the right to get drunk is one that he does not desire for the colored men..... A large boiler at the Wood mowing machine works in Troy burst lately, killing one man..... The bandit Vasquez was hanged at San Jose, Cal. No attempt was made at a rescue. Vasquez asserted to the last his innocence of the crime of murder at any time during his career, but acknowledged the justice of his fate, having been the leader of a murderous band. The coolness he displayed throughout his imprisonment did not desert him, but he maintained his fortitude to the last..... President Grant is very anxious to arrange with the Sioux Indians so that the Black Hills country may be thrown open to miners.... The German girls rescued from the Indians identified four of the Indian prisoners as the murderers of their family..... Four men were buried in a snow slide near Salt Lake City, and only one was taken out alive.

The public debt of France now stands at $4,500,000,000, and the interest is over $165,000,000, being considerably the largest which is paid on any public debt in the world..... The difficulties in the Western coal regions have extended so far that it was necessary to call out troops to preserve the peace..... The American revivalists in England meet with continued success, and their meetings held every night are very largely attended..... The thirty-second race between the Oxford and Cambridge University boat crews took place on the river Thames, distance four miles and two furlongs, and for the first time in six years resulted in an easy victory for the Oxfords, who came in ten lengths ahead..... Large amounts of gold have been shipped from Canada to New York during the excitement in the latter city..... The terms of the Louisiana compromise will not be made known until the next meeting of the Legislature..... Dr. De Koven, who was rejected by the Episcopal Church of the United States on the ground that his views were so high-church as to approach Romanism, will again be presented as a candidate for the bishopric of Illinois, his views being first made public by his friends.

The Governor of New York states that during the past five years the amount of tolls collected on the canals has exceeded $15,000,000, while the cost of ordinary and extraordinary repairs and expenses has been so great that during the same period nearly $15,000,000 additional have been raised for canal purposes by taxation..... Sharkey, when captured in Cuba, called himself John Fox and placed himself under English protection, but the English Consul refused to have anything to do with him..... The great tornado swept across Louisiana and several lives were lost and much property destroyed..... A United States government geologist is to be sent to the Black Hills regions to look after gold there..... Advices from Fiji Islands state that the measles have broken out among the natives, and many deaths have resulted therefrom..... Mrs. James Hall and child were seriously and her husband and Julius Hotchkiss slightly burned, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in their dwelling in Guilford, Ct..... A fire at Tideoute, Penn., destroyed eleven buildings in the business portion of the town.

The United States Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three, passed the Republican caucus indorsement of President Grant's action in reorganizing the Kellogg government in Louisiana..... A dispatch from Georgia referring to the terrible tornado there says: The tornado was preceded by a dull, heavy roaring as of heavy artillery. It spent its fury in about three minutes. An eyewitness says the senses were utterly deadened and appalled. There was a crash, a roar, and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds. The destruction of property is immense, and the list of killed and wounded appalling..... Hayti is in the market for a loan of $12,000,000..... At Lowell, Mass, Mrs. Sarah Low, a young married woman, was mortally wounded by her husband, Charles J. Low, who fired two shots from a revolver into her head and then killed himself with the remaining charge. Mrs. Low was a domestic in the family, and had fled from her husband in New York State. He pursued her to that city and killed her because she refused to live with him..... An alarming death rate is reported among the colored residents of Washington, D. C. The death rate shows from fifty to seventy-five per one thousand per annum above the rate among the white population, which is attributed mainly to the want of proper food and protection from the cold. ..... In Prince George county, Md., a negro, who had committed a fearful crime upon a married lady, was hung to a tree within one hundred yards of where the crime was committed.

A Healthy Farmers' Club.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, though a local institution, has attracted no little attention abroad by the practical wisdom of its debates and the sound caution of its conclusions. It is now in the sixth year of its usefulness, and the influence it exerts is obvious in the improved farming of its section. Their present building was erected several years since, at a cost of $4,000 or $5,000. The second story forms a spacious hall for their discussions, with an ample recess for the library, which contains some 2,000 volumes. The membership numbers over 200 earnest, practical farmers, some of them from Pennsylvania, who meet weekly, through most of the year, to discuss all topics interesting to farmers—each man contributing the best points in his own experience to illustrate or to resolve the various questions that arise. While I sat listening to the edifying remarks of different members, says a correspondent, it seemed to me, from the sound and sensible views of some, from the new and striking thoughts advanced by others, and from the general tone of the discussion, that these men, while intent on solving practical questions in their business, were also training and developing their own higher faculties, and that the tendency of such clubs is clearly to make not only better farmers but more efficient and accomplished men.

A Pittsburgh woman, looking at a house to rent, said she liked it very well, only it was so far from the engine house that she would never have a chance to see the steamer run out.

The Piano-Harp Cabinet Organ is a new invention, combining three and one-half octaves of a pianoforte, or of an instrument with tones between those of the piano and the harp with the organ. It is a beautiful instrument, costing but little more than the organ. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are not able to manufacture it rapidly enough to supply the demand.

Private Drinking.

The constabulary reports and returns relating to the year 1874, says the London *Times*, contain a letter from the chief constable of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in which, after noticing the complaints made by the inhabitants of large villages, especially in the lake districts, that ten o'clock is found to be rather too early for shutting up the public, the writer goes on to say: Numbers of men club together to buy liquor before the public houses are closed, and go to the house of one of the party and drink there to a late hour. Women and children are generally present, and I believe that the evil example thus set has been attended with very bad consequences. In many cases of brutal kicking and other assaults committed by husbands on their wives, the defendants alledged that when they returned from work they found their wives drunk and their homes neglected, and that then passion, quarreling, and violence followed. I believe that drinking to excess among the women has greatly increased since men have fallen into the habit of taking liquor home when the public houses close, and sitting up till one or two A. M. carousing with their companions in the presence of women and children. This practice, which is spoken of as "the bottle system," may not be contrary to the letter of the law, but it is at variance with the spirit of Lord Aberdare's act, and is resorted to as a mere evasion of the law.

Six Millions.

About two years ago, Dr. J. Walker, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered, by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbalistic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it Vinegar Bitters, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession against all patented medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the fact that "in two years over six millions of bottles have been sold;" and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

Liquor in New York City.

The facts as to the liquor traffic in this city, says the New York *Times*, are mainly spread upon the official records, and are too plain to be mistaken. There are in round numbers seven thousand licensed saloons in New York, graded from $250 to $30 per annum each for license fees, and yielding last year a total revenue of $527,380. Considering the high rents which these saloons pay, and the other heavy expenses to which they are subjected, it is safe to assume that their receipts average $20 per day each. This would represent $140,000 per day, and as the liquor traffic of New York has solved the problem of perpetual motion, this would give, in 365 days, the enormous total of $51,100,000. But this terrible strain upon the resources of the city is not all, for it is well known that there are at least two thousand unlicensed saloons in the city, and these can be fairly held to represent an equal proportionate waste, making a further total of $14,600,000, or a grand aggregate of $65,700,000 per annum wasted each year by a population of one million for spirituous liquor, or a fraction over $60 for every man, woman, and child in the Metropolis.

AN INSCRIPTION.—*Punch* furnishes this inscription for the front of the idiot asylum founded by Mr. Hollaway, who made his fortune in "patent medicines":

"Not oft is fate so just—ere wealth restored
Back to the simple source from which it poured."

The man who first proposed tunneling the English channel, eighteen years ago, is living in the greatest poverty in Paris.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the lessening and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, the such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my "Favorite Prescription," which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a pair of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your forces, and driving the blood from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease, that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My "Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.—*Com.*

Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest, and best pills are *Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.—Com.*

If you want the best Elastic Truss for rupture, write to Pomeroy & Co., 744 B'dway, N. Y. —*Com.*

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after all other means fail. Voltaic Electric Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION.—It is estimated that 100,000 die yearly in the United States with consumption. When consumption is first developed there is a pain in the chest and oppression, attended with difficulty of breathing. Soon there will be a cough, if this irritation is not healed, and the effort to raise will still add fuel to the fire. Allen's Lung Balsam will at once allay the pain and irritated parts. Stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. It is making cures of diseased lungs which are considered incurable. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

More than fifty years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—Com.*

FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves but cures consumption, as well as coughs, colds, bronchitis